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of ignoring unpleasant facts, but he concludes that "mankind is not in 'a black plague of degeneration,' and that the world has as little need to be scared by stories of the *Völkerdämmerung* as by the prophecy of Herr Falb about the imminent destruction of our planet."

J. A. T.

EVIL AND EVOLUTION: An Attempt to turn the Light of Modern Science on to the Ancient Mystery of Evil. By the author of "The Social Horizon." 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1896. Pp. ix., 184.

With a literary ability worthy of a more reasonable thesis, the unknown author—a modern Manichean—attempts a rehabilitation of the Devil. "The Supreme Ruler, in His beneficent activity in the universe, is confronted by another power; . . . He is engaged in a conflict which to a certain extent limits His power, and the final issue of which *can* be wrought out only in the course of ages. In plain terms, there is a God and there is a Devil, and the two powers are in conflict."

J. A. T.

NEW BOOKS.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY: A Metaphysical Essay. By F. H. Bradley, LL.D. Second Edition, revised, with an Appendix. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897. [The new edition of this very remarkable book contains a long Appendix, in which the general point of view is summarized, and replies are made to most of the important criticisms, that have appeared. Much new light is thus thrown upon the author's fundamental positions.]

A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN THOUGHT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By John Theodore Merz. Vol. I. *Introduction—Scientific Thought*, Part I. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons, 1896. [An exceedingly interesting book. The first volume contains an Introduction, dealing with the general nature of intellectual progress, and five chapters on "The Scientific Spirit in France," "The Scientific Spirit in Germany," "The Scientific Spirit in England," "The Astronomical View of Nature," and "The Atomic View of Nature." Succeeding parts of the work will no doubt deal more directly with topics that concern the readers of this JOURNAL; but, as a survey of recent scientific development, the present volume can be cordially recommended.]

BRITISH MORALISTS: Being Selections from Writers, principally of the Eighteenth Century. Edited, with an Introduction and Analytical Index, by L. A. Selby-Bigge, M.A., formerly Fellow and Lecturer of University College, Oxford. In two volumes. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1897.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE COSMOS, and other Essays. By Professor Andrew Seth, LL.D. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons, 1897.

THE WILL TO BELIEVE AND OTHER ESSAYS IN POPULAR PHILOSOPHY. By William James. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1897.

GUESSES AT THE RIDDLE OF EXISTENCE. By Goldwin Smith. New York and London: Macmillan, 1897.

INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM: A Lecture to the Glasgow Civic Society. By Edward Caird, D.C.L., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons, 1897. [A clear, weighty, and well-balanced statement, containing, among other things, a criticism of Mr. Sidney Ball's recent article in this JOURNAL.]

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY. Six Lectures by Bertrand Russell, B.A. With an Appendix on Social Democracy and the Woman Question in Germany, by Alys Russell, B.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1897.

DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY; OR, APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE. By Lester F. Ward. Two volumes. Second edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1897.

CHRISTIANITY AND IDEALISM: The Christian Ideal of Life in its Relations to the Greek and Jewish Ideals and to Modern Philosophy. By Professor John Watson, LL.D. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons; London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897.

HABIT AND INSTINCT. By Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S. London and New York: Edward Arnold, 1896. [A very important contribution to the subject. Some of the points have been already dealt with in the same writer's previous works on "Animal Life and Intelligence" and "Comparative Psychology;" but the present volume contains much new material. The point that will probably be found specially interesting to readers of this JOURNAL is the distinction between the action of natural selection and that of conscious choice, on which much emphasis is laid. This point is connected, in a highly suggestive way, with the views of Huxley in his "Romanes Lecture" and with those of Professor S. Alexander.]

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Alfred Weber, Professor in the University of Strasburg. Authorized Translation by Professor Frank Thilly, A.M., Ph.D. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1896. [One of the best of the smaller Histories of Philosophy. The author has a very decided philosophical position of his own. He holds that the ultimate reality is found in Will,—not, however, the *Wille zum Leben* of Schopenhauer, but rather the *Wille zum Guten*. "There is above our individual will a higher and more excellent will, which strives after the ideal." "Nature is an evolution, of which infinite perfection is both the motive force and the highest goal." In the light of this conception, Professor Weber is able to treat sympathetically the most opposite points of view, and to find elements of truth in them all. The translation, which seems to be well done, is enriched with a fairly complete bibliography of works in the various departments of Philosophy.]

ON HUMAN NATURE: Essays (partly Posthumous) in Ethics and Politics. By Arthur Schopenhauer. Selected and Translated by T. Bailey Saunders, M.A. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897.

VITTORINO DA FELTRE AND OTHER HUMANIST EDUCATORS: *Essays and Versions. An Introduction to the History of Classical Education.* By W. H. Woodward, Lecturer in Education in Victoria University. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1897. ["It is a marked characteristic of Humanism to limit Philosophy, as a serious study, to Ethics, to the entire exclusion of Metaphysics. But by Ethics was meant little more than the common-places of Roman Stoic morality as expounded by Cicero and Seneca. It was avowedly practical in intent, but personal rather than social in its application. Reverence, self-control, modesty, truthfulness, and courage, the virtues of the individual, were dealt with in some detail and with copious illustration from classical sources. More complex questions, such as the relation of patriotic duty to personal ambition or opportunity, or the opposition between Christian self-repression and the self-assertion—intellectual and moral—of the Roman 'virtus,' or the nature of the ultimate sanction of morals, and the influence of religion upon it, all these are ignored. Here, as in certain other departments of practical inquiry, the fixed usage of the best age of antiquity is accepted as a sound working standard. It follows, therefore, that the method of teaching morals was mainly literary and didactic. Thus the study of Cicero, of Aristotle, and of Seneca, with illustrations from Livy, and above all from Plutarch, provided an important educational instrument." The book contains much valuable information and many suggestive remarks.]

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN. By C. S. Bremner. With a Preface by Miss E. P. Hughes. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1897. [A useful chronicle of the progress that has been made.]

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHY AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Hugh Mortimer Cecil. London: The University Press, 1897. [A vigorous criticism of Kidd's "Social Evolution," Drummond's "Ascent of Man," and Balfour's "Foundations of Belief."]

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By William Douglas Morrison. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1897.

THE RATIONAL, OR SCIENTIFIC, IDEAL OF MORALITY: containing a Theory of Cognition, a Metaphysic of Religion, and an "Apologia pro Amore." By P. F. Fitzgerald. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1897.

CHRISTIAN INSTINCTS AND MODERN DOUBT. By the Rev. Alexander Crauford, M.A. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1897.

LE SOCIALISME ET LA SCIENCE SOCIALE. Par Gaston Richard. Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1897.

LIFE AND LABOUR OF THE PEOPLE OF LONDON. Edited by Charles Booth. Vol. VIII. London: The Macmillan Company, 1897.

ON BEHALF OF POSTERITY. A reply to Criticisms of "A Plea for the Unborn." (A Pamphlet.) By Henry Smith. London: Watts & Co., 1897.

ARISTOTLE AND THE EARLIER PERIPATETICS: Being a Translation from Zeller's "Philosophy of the Greeks." By B. F. C. Costelloe, M.A., and J. H. Muirhead, M.A. In two volumes. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1897.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW. Vol. VII., No. 2. London: Rivington, Percival & Co., April, 1897. [Contains, among other things, articles on "Why are Betting and Gambling Wrong?" by Rev. A. T. Barnett, M.A., and "Moral Limi-

tations of State Interference," by E. F. B. Fell, B.A.; also interesting Reviews of Russell's "German Social Democracy," Giddings's "Principles of Sociology," and Wrixon's "Socialism,"—all by Mr. Sidney Ball, M.A.]

THE WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE. Vol. X. *A Genealogy of Morals*. Translated by William A. Haussmann, Ph.D. *Poems*. Translated by John Gray. Vol. IX. *Beyond Good and Evil*. Translated by Helen Zimmern. London: H. Henry & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1896.

SOCIALISM. Being Notes on a Political Tour. By Sir Henry Wrixon. London: Macmillan & Co., 1896.

SUPERIORITY AND SUBORDINATION AS SUBJECT-MATTER OF SOCIOLOGY. By Dr. Georg Simmel. Translated by Professor Albion W. Small. Reprinted from the *American Journal of Sociology*, September and October, 1896. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. [Dr. Simmel urges that, if Sociology is to be a real science, it must fix upon some one aspect of life as the object of its study; and he suggests that the quality of mankind whereby they tend to "observe degree, priority, and place" might be taken as the aspect in question. But is not this too narrow? It would still no doubt leave Sociology somewhat wider than the science of Politics; but surely it is of the very essence of Sociology that it seeks to deal, not with any abstract aspect of social life, but with social life as a concrete unity. The idea that it is to imitate Political Economy and other sciences of that type in fixing on some abstract point of view is almost enough to make Comte turn in his grave.]

PROBLEMS OF BIOLOGY. By George Sandeman. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1896. [A philosophical criticism of fundamental biological conceptions.]

TRUE WOMANHOOD. [Six Addresses.] By W. Cunningham, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, etc. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1896.

A STUDY OF KANT'S PSYCHOLOGY WITH REFERENCE TO THE CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY. By Edward Franklin Buchner. Lancaster, Pa.: The New Era Print, 1897.

LA SCIENCE SOCIALE. Par J. B. Maurice Vignes. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1897.

LA QUESTION SOCIALE EST UNE QUESTION DE MÉTHODE. Par Le Dr. A. Vazeille. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1897.

PROBLÈMES SOCIAUX CONTEMPORAINS. Par Achille Loria. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1897.

IL SOCIALISMO E IL PENSIERO MODERNO, SAGGI. Di Alessandro Chiappelli. Firenze: Successori Le Monnier, 1897.

IL RITORNO DELLE CHIESE CRISTIANE ALL' UNITÀ CATTOLICA. Di Raffaele Mariano. Napoli: Tipografia della Regia Università, 1895.

PSYCHOLOGIE DES BERUFSLODATEN. Von A. Hamon. Leipzig: Verlag von Aug. Dieckmann, 1896.

Books to be reviewed should be sent to one of the following addresses:

Prof. E. Boirac, 27 Rue de Berlin, Paris, France.

Prof. Fr. Jodl, Gerstengasse 43, Prague, Austria.

Prof. J. S. Mackenzie, Llwyn Celyn, Llanishen, near Cardiff, Wales.

Prof. Josiah Royce, 103 Irving Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.